

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1889.

Published Every Evening, Except Sunday.

NUMBER 230

## THE SOUTH IN MOURNING.

### SORROW OVER THE DEATH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Flag at Half Mast. Memorial Meetings Held and Resolutions of Condolence Adopted—The Funeral.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 7.—The body of Jefferson Davis was laid out in Judge Fenner's parlor dressed in Confederate gray. The room looks like a mausoleum left alone with the widow. A few other people were admitted occasionally, among them the ex-President's old negro body servant, who came all the way from Florida. The city is elaborately draped in mourning and the city hall has been prepared for the reception of the body. The Governors of the Southern States will be the pall-bearers. Bishop G. C. Gallogly of the Protestant Episcopal church will conduct the religious services, and the body will be laid in the tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia, which Davis helped to dedicate. Nearly all the military companies in the South are coming here, and a tremendous multitude is expected for Wednesday. Gen. B. Gordon, president of the Confederate Veterans, has started a movement to raise a fund for Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie.

The affairs of Mr. Davis are in the hands of Mr. Edwin H. Farrar, who has been here to see the deceased, and Judge Fenner.

Mayor Shakespeare has issued a proclamation in which he said:

"It is with the deepest regret that I announce to the people of the city of New Orleans the departure from this life of Jefferson Davis. He needs no eulogy from me. His life is history, and his memory is enshrined in the heart of every man, woman and child in this broad South. We all loved him, and we all owe him honor and reverence."

Messages have been received from Atlanta, Birmingham, Louisville, and many other points, all expressive of respect for the dead and of sympathy for Mrs. Davis in her affliction.

Much Sorrow Felt.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 7.—When the news of Jefferson Davis' death spread throughout the city and State, the utmost sorrow was expressed. The death was announced by telephone to the central station, and from the public platform of the city hall the news to the citizens. The whole city soon seemed in哀, and at 3 o'clock the hotels and public places were filled with persons discussing the event. Hundreds of telegrams of condolence were sent to Mrs. Davis and crowds visited the house of death and requested permission to see the remains.

The face of Mr. Davis, after death, gave no indication of suffering and more nearly resembled that of a peaceful sleeper than that of the dead. It is probable that Mr. Davis' remains will be in state here at the city hall previous to their removal to Mississippi for interment. His funeral will undoubtedly be the most imposing ever seen in the South and will be attended by the most prominent southern statesmen and by thousands of ex-Confederate soldiers.

Resolutions of Regret.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—Out of respect to the memory of Jefferson Davis the Legislature adopted resolutions of regret. Lee camp did likewise and the city council meets for a similar purpose. Both the State and Union flags over the capitol were at half-mast. The Times newspaper offers a flag in black. The movement is on foot to have Mr. Davis buried here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The senators and representatives from Mississippi held a meeting and took appropriate action on the death of Jefferson Davis. Several eulogistic speeches were made and resolutions deploying his death were adopted. They will attend the funeral in a body.

Mourning at Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 7.—Upon the announcement of the death of Jefferson Davis the public and state offices were closed, bells tolled and flags lowered at half-mast. Gov. Fowles sent to Mrs. Davis the following telegram:

"North Carolina mourns with you the death of the most beloved son of the South."

He also issued a proclamation enjoining the people to attend memorial services at the hour of the funeral. At the call of Mayor W. H. Davis, a memorial service was held at the city hall, where addresses were made and resolutions adopted. All public buildings and many private residences are draped in mourning.

Memorial Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The executive committee of the Confederate Army and Navy society have made arrangements for a memorial meeting in honor of Jefferson Davis. The society will be represented at the meeting and an American cross of black and yellow passes. The flag at the confederate soldiers' home at Pikesville is at half-mast.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 7.—News of ex-President Davis' death was read with universal sorrow here. The Confederate home and public and private buildings were draped in mourning, and hundreds of flags were placed at half-mast. Confederate soldiers held a large memorial meeting last night, when addresses by prominent men were made. The mayor will issue a proclamation.

No Flag at Half Mast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The death of Jefferson Davis is subject to much comment both among the Southerners and Northerners here. Although he was secretary of war it is reported that the usual courtesy of placing the United States flag at half-mast in the building in which he died is thirty days, will be granted. Secretary Proctor says he will take no action, however, until officially notified of Mr. Davis' death.

WILLING TO GO HALF WAY.

Montana Democrats Propose a Plan to Settle the Election Squabble.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 7.—The Democratic senatorial caucus has submitted a proposition to the Republican Senators for a full and fair investigation of the election at precinct No. 34 in Silver Bow county, the cause of the present deadlock. It is proposed to select three Republicans and three Democratic Senators as a court of inquiry.

A Chicago Failure.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—A deed of assignment was filed in the County court Friday by Hugh G. Smiley of the firm of Harmons & Co., the business being given to J. S. McConnell. The firm has 100 stores in electrical supplies at 315 Wabash avenue. The assets are said by Smiley to be \$4,000 and the liabilities \$40,600. The firm was organized in April, 1888. Smiley being the practical man and G. A. Harmon the moneyed man.

Another Ocean Record Broken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The Pacific mail steamer China, on her first voyage from Yokohama, Japan, arrived here in 12 days 20 hours and 54 minutes, beating the best previous record made by the Oceanic, by 17 hours and 10 minutes.

THE BREATH OF A CHRONIC CATARRH IS SO SOFTENED THAT IT BECOMES AN OBJECT OF DISEASE. AFTER A TIME IT SEPARATES INTO THE SPONGY BONES AND FREQUENTLY ENTIRELY DESTROYED. A CONSTANT SOURCE OF DISCOMFORT IS THE DRIPPING OF THE PULMONIC SECRETIONS INTO THE THROAT, SOMETIMES PRODUCING INVESTERATE BRONCHITIS, WHICH IN ITS TURN HAS BEEN THE EXISTING CAUSE OF PULMONARY DISEASE. THE BRILLIANT RESULTS WHICH HAVE ATTENDED ITS USE FOR YEARS PAST PROPERLY DESIGNATE ELY'S CREAM BALM AS BY FAR THE BEST AND ONLY CURE.

Money to loan by D. Conger.

EMIN PASHA MAY RECOVER.

DR. PARKS SAYS THE SKULL IS NOT FRAC- TURED—STANLEY AT ZANZIBAR.

LOWELL, Dec. 7.—The foreign office has received a telegram from Zanzibar to the effect that John Borden is still in prison and that recovery is possible. This is probably the judgment of Dr. Parkes, and his diagnosis that there is no fracture of the skull is not the basis of the favorable opinion he has given.

Stanley communicate to Mr. Burdett-Coutts by cable that the condition of Emin Pasha is in the greatest degree critical. The Sultan of Zanzibar looks like a man left alone with the widow. A few other people were admitted occasionally, among them the ex-President's old negro body servant, who came all the way from Florida. The city is elaborately draped in mourning and the city hall has been prepared for the reception of the body. The Governors of the Southern States will be the pall-bearers. Bishop G. C. Gallogly of the Protestant Episcopal church will conduct the religious services, and the body will be laid in the tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia, which Davis helped to dedicate. Nearly all the military companies in the South are coming here, and a tremendous multitude is expected for Wednesday. Gen. B. Gordon, president of the Confederate Veterans, has started a movement to raise a fund for Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie.

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Four Hundred Killed by Savages—Latest News from China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—By an Eloquent Appeal for the Senior Guardian of Camp 20—Hanged for Murder—Criminal News.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—In the Cronin case Attorney Foster spoke for his client, F. B. Beggs. Mr. Foster complained of the conduct of Judge Longenberger for asking assistance, especially the aid of Mr. Hyne. The speaker attempted to attack the character of Dr. Cronin, accusing him of being a dynamiter, but he was promptly stopped by Judge Longenberger.

"The man is not here to defend himself," said the State's attorney, "and I'll not allow anybody to attack him while I'm around."

Judge McConnell said that there was no evidence in the case that Dr. Cronin was a dynamiter, and he stopped Mr. Foster from further talk on that line.

"Now, gentlemen, the actions of John F. Beggs have begun to be known to the public before you. Where is the concealment of a fact? Where is the objection to the ruling of the court? They called him before the coroner's jury and he testified there for hours. He was examined by the coroner, and the coroner was pleased with my client," said Mr. Foster.

John F. Beggs was a negro, and he was examined by the State's attorney and his assistants. They rely upon his conviction in part to some letters. Where did they get the letters that passed between Senior Guardian Beggs and Edward Spelman, the district officer? He agreed to receive the information that any such evidence in existence? Why, from his own lips, in oath. You have got to destroy his life. Mr. Beggs is a man of brains; he's a man of intelligence; he is following the same profession that my friends and I have the honor to belong to, and of all things under Heaven that he would do if he had been guilty of any crime would be to destroy the State attorney that which would bring him to his death-knell. It is for that the gentlemen asked the conviction of John F. Beggs to-day. You are asked to take him out and strangle him to death by reason of the interpretation of those letters."

Mr. Foster explained why Beggs had spoken of Dr. Cronin as he did, and commented.

STANLEY AT ZANZIBAR.

The Great Explorer Reaches the Objective Point of His Journey.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 7.—Henry M. Stanley arrived here Friday. He has been most remarkably expected, having been on the road to this place for more than a week.

PEACE PREVAILS AT HAITI.

The People are Contented and Hippolyte's Government Stable.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Hon. H. H. Price, who arrived here on the steamship Clyde to-day, emphatically denied the report that a rebellion against Hippolyte's government is imminent. He said the people are now contented.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Committee Investigating the Accounts of Cashier Leedom.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The special committee charged with investigating the accounts of the office of the sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives has voted to accept the resignation of John F. Beggs, who was elected senior guardian of camp 20. They ask you to guess his life away, that his election was in furtherance of the gigantic conspiracy. Now let us see. Mr. Ford was senior guardian for four years, and he was re-elected last January. He refused to accept and nominated John F. Beggs. He was finally foolish enough to accept the nomination of Mr. Ford. If Beggs had gone to the theater with his wife on the night of Feb. 8, or if he had a toothache and was compelled to stay away from the meeting of Camp 20, he would be walking the streets a free man to day."

When court adjourned Foster's speech was still unfinished.

FARMERS AND KNIGHTS.

The Labor Men Join Forces With the Agricultrists.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Delegates of coal miners from Bremen, Gelsenkirchen, and Westphalia, who had been in Berlin since Friday to demand payment of wages due, have agreed to submit to a meeting of miners, to be held on Sunday, a resolution providing for a fresh strike, with a view to compelling the masters to discontinue the lock-out against the men who were prominent in organizing the strike.

A Good Cotton Crop in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Dec. 7.—A report issued by the Cotton Association of this city states that the cotton crop is in a favorable condition, except in Upper Egypt, the province of Cairo, Lower Egypt, and in one province in Lower Egypt, where there are no cotton fields. The cotton and in cold weather have damaged the plant. The increase is stated at 3,250,000 contars.

PAID THE DEATH PENALTY.

The Labor Men Join Forces With the Agricultrists.

GREENWICH, Dec. 7.—This morning Messrs. Powdery, Wright and Beaumont, Demands committee of the Farmers and Laborers' union, and the basis of a federation between the farmers and the knights was agreed upon. The resolutions upon which the farmers had been read over to the representatives of the knights and with very slight modifications were accepted as satisfactory. Then it was agreed that the farmers should be in conjunction with the legislative committee of the Knights at Washington, to secure legislation in accordance with the views of both bodies. A committee on platform was agreed upon—upon land, money, transportation, reform and an understanding arrived at by which each organization will actively assist the other in carrying out its program. The executive committee of the two organizations will form a central council to consult from time to time upon all matters of joint interest.

The various farmers' bodies have agreed upon a plan of consolidation which will, as soon as the necessary references can be had to the various State organizations, result in bringing about an absolute union of all the State organizations.

The Knights will also join the farmers in actual union. In the meantime the leaders of both bodies are entirely satisfied with the practical federation now consummated.

The National Farmers' Alliance has adopted a long series of resolutions favoring woman suffrage; favoring the reservation of the public domain for agriculture; for a graduated income tax; favoring the payment of the national debt in gold and silver; favoring the payment of the public debt as rapidly as possible; opposing bonds as the basis for loans; and reiterating the argument against the national banking system and in favor of the greenback doctrine.

Taxes on real estate mortgages and a graded income tax were demanded, the liquor traffic was opposed in all its forms, the Homestead and timberland project was informed.

The resolution on the tariff was as follows:

"Resolved, That we favor such revision and reduction of the tariff that the taxes may rest as lightly as possible upon productive labor, and that its burdens may be imposed upon the luxuries and in a manner which will prevent the continued accumulations of the United States Treasury surplus."

The foregoing resolutions were then capped by one declaring that the members of the convention would support no candidate who did not subscribe to the principles enumerated therein.

THE PRESIDENT WILL SIGN.

Negotiations to Be Concluded Next Tuesday.

WILMOT, S. Dak., Dec. 7.—Indications now are that the great Sisseton reservation will soon be opened to settlement. The commission has decided to recommend the immediate payment in cash of all claims for arrears, amounting to \$300,000, and has been summoned to attend the council next Monday and Tuesday. The opposition, led by Chief Gabriel Renville, is weakening, and the young men of the tribe, who are in favor of the sale of the surplus lands, say there will be a stampede to sign for an extra month.

Greenwood kissed the crucifix which Father O'Hara held to his lips as he stood under the gallows, and immediately thereafter Atkinson drew down the black cap.

Greenwood has declared that he was innocent. He wished this inscription placed on his tombstone: "John F. Beggs, a man who would declare his innocence and bequeath his effects to Mrs. Bingham, the female detective."

John Theodore Wild was a tailor, and became a member of a desperate gang of New York crooks. At midnight on March 15, 1887, the gang entered Westhouse's house. Mrs. Weeks heard noise below and her husband went down stairs to investigate. The Knights will also join the farmers in actual union. In the meantime the leaders of both bodies are entirely satisfied with the practical federation now consummated.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7.

## Subscription and Advertising Rates.

DAILY—Per year payable in monthly installments.....\$3.00  
WEEKLY—Per year, in advance.....\$1.50  
Marriage, death and obituary notices, without fee; also notices of church and society meetings. WE PUBLISH AT HALF RATES.  
Church and society notices of entertainments given for review.

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GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

APRIL 19, 1888.

## TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

Born: Lorenzo Bernini, 1598.

The Rev. Richard Valpy, 1754.

Died: Cicero, 43 B. C.

Dr. John Aikin, 1822.

John Flaxman (sculptor), 1838.

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March 1: Ney shot, 1815.

Washington's farewell address, 1796.

Transit of Venus, 1874.

A HOPEFUL SIGN OF THE TIMES.  
It was Professor Swing who said in a recent sermon that "this country is making a new Catholicism as truly as it is making a new kind of Calvinism," and that "it needs one as much as it does the other." In the sermon he shows how the citizen becomes a thinker, and how human progress has kept onward, and the difference between the old days and the new, is thus stated:

The period that has burned Bruno has passed away. And it must be remembered that the times that burned Bruno were not Roman Catholic times only, but they were also Protestant days, and that Bruno would not have been slain at Rome if Servetus had not been burned at Geneva fifty years before. Rome slew the man who did not believe in converts and monasteries. Calvin condemned Servetus for not believing that Christ was the creator of the universe. Thus all through those black centuries the Romans did nothing that was *su generis*, but only that which the Protestants did or did not do.

Ex President of Cornell University, Dr. White, has recently published the history of the structure of the old church toward witches and "possession" by evil spirits. If one party was in that matter more horrible than the other it was the Protestant party. But the infamy stands rather equitably divided, and priest and preacher, Roman and Protestant city stand side by side in putting to death persons who seemed possessed of an evil spirit. When a good man like Miron, expressed his opinion that there was not such thing as a witch, his own members of clergy, and an declared their bush to be witches. The murders of Servetus and Bruno were only ordinary events in those times and they were made such by the inanity of Protestant and Roman opinion.

One of the great leaders of the new spirit of the Catholic church in this country is Cardinal Gibbons. He stands for all that is progressive in American Catholicism. He is a happy illustration of the scriptural saying that the humble shall be exalted. He was born of humble parents, and in early life was a poor grocer's errand boy, but now he is the prince of a great church, "in whose presence the proudest Roman nobles must stand in respectful reverence." This great divine is doing much for American Catholicism and human progress. He is the greatest Catholic mind on this continent. He is so great that when this man was only a bishop, and was called to a universal council at Rome to vote whether the pope should be deemed infallible, he at the early age of 35 years, "possessed the American wisdom and courage that could send in a negative vote. And that negative vote was cast before the Pope had been de-throned by Victor Emmanuel. Bishop Gibbons voted No because he lived in a land that knew there was no infallibility upon earth."

Bishop Gibbons' wisdom and courage marched onward, and to use the language of Professor Swing—

In the twenty years that have passed by, since the bishop has become a cardinal, but the higher office has not made him forget it. The recensions and erasures of the old church for the recent volume the cardinal says: "I abhor and denounce every species of persecution, of which the Spanish Inquisition may have been guilty." And regarding the massacre of St. Bartholomew he says: "I have no words strong enough to express my detestation of that inhuman slaughter."

It is a hopeful sign of the times when so great a church prince as Cardinal Gibbons will take this advanced ground and firmly hold it. It is no less a hopeful sign of the times when so great a theologian as Lyman Abbott, full of the spirit and of grace, has the wisdom and courage to preach a theology that is in harmony with the progress of Christian civilization, and which does not partake of the spirit of the old protestantism.

## STRENGTHENING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The portion of Senator Farwell on the question of repealing the civil service act, is certainly made unpleasant by the admirable tone of the president's message in regard to that law. It has been suggested that if a movement to repeal the law should fail, there will be an attempt made to defeat an appropriation of money for the support of the civil service commission. Nearly a year ago now, a motion was made in the house of representatives, to strike from the appropriation bill the salaries of the three commissioners, which in effect, if carried, would have removed them from service. But in all the houses there were but twenty-five votes for the motion, and it to the honor of the republicans said that not one of them was a republican. So if Mr. Farwell thinks he will have any sort of following in his effort to carry a repealing bill through the senate, he will be disappointed. The vote in the house last year was indicative of the congressional sentiment on the subject of discontinuing the civil service commission, at that time, and certainly that sentiment has not changed in 1889.

President Harrison is wise in his suggestion on civil service reform. The present law under the administration of Mr. Cleveland, was a humbug. It never did amount to very much under its best administration by the republicans, but it was better than nothing; but under Cleveland it was worse than nothing. What congress should do if it does anything, is to broaden the scope of the law, make it more practical,

more commanding in its respect, and more effective in its working. To do this, will require more money and more judicious legislation. Last year the appropriation was \$34,000, and this congress is asked to make it \$53,000, as the number of persons to be examined constantly increasing, and consequently the expenses of the commission increase accordingly. Inasmuch as the civil service law is one of the cardinal principles of the republican party, the republican congress should be wise in its legislation effecting the commission.

## A COLD GOOD-BYE.

The defalcation of Mr. Silcott, cashier for the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, is rather a chilling good-bye of the democratic authority of that body. But it is one of these misfortunes that will happen in the best regulated bodies and corporations, and therefore the democratic majority cannot be held responsible, although Silcott was a man of their choice, or rather of Mr. Leedon's choosing, in whom he had implicit confidence.

The democratic members deeply regret, of course, that one of their employes should make a bad ending of their control of the house of representatives. It is a sore scandal, indeed, on their party, but in this case, as in all other such cases, the republicans are magnanimous enough to hold no grudge or bitter feelings against the departing democratic majority. A good many members have lost seriously by this defalcation—democrats as well as republicans. It comes hard at this season of the year, as Major Butterworth puts it, "because Christmas is so near, and it is to be provided for." Congressman Clark, of this state, loses \$3,762, and one or two members from Illinois lose quite as much.

The dishonesty of Silcott now satisfies the members of the house that the method of keeping their salaries in the hands of an irresponsible cashier of the sergeant-at-arms, is a poor one. There does not seem to be any business about it; and it is very likely that hereafter a change for the better will be made.

The Manitowoc Pilot wishes that some one would get hold of the editor of the Oshkosh Times and teach him the alphabet of common sense, so that he could discuss the Bennett law intelligently. Guess it would be pretty hard work to do such a thing as that. When a democratic paper wants to throw partisan hate in discussing a question of the importance of the Bennett law, intelligence would bother him, and therefore he would rather not be numbered in that way. But the Pilot, which, while maintaining its partisanship on chief political questions, discuss with intelligence and patriotism, the Bennett law, and says, in answer to the Oshkosh Times: "In referring to the case instanced by Governor Horan of a German boy, who had been educated in the common schools, winning a cadetship in a competitive examination, in which some of the contestants were college graduates, the Times asks if this is not proof that the Bennett law is unnecessary. Would he be successful if he was not educated in English? It is such training as this boy received that the Bennett law wants to give to all."

According to Secretary Noble's report, there are about 250,000 Indians in the United States, and they occupy or have control of about 116,680,106 acres of land. That means on an average 460 acres—a pretty good-sized farm—for every man, woman and child in the Indian tribes. Mr. Vilas once called the Indians "troglodytes of barbarism," which means one dwelling in a subterranean cave, and applied by the Indians to certain tribes living on the Nile. "Under our system these troglodytes seem to be better off than a good many white men who have votes and who work hard for a living. We can hardly expect the Indians to hanker after civilization when being uncivilized is so greatly to their material advantage."

A writer who hasn't any sign of dyspepsia of any kind, tries to cheer up the people by these rose-water lines: Two years will probably add 35,000,000 inhabitants to the present population. A moderate estimate. How and where will these 35,000,000 hands find work? Not in the boundless west, already beginning to show its boundaries; not all of them, that is. By 1910, a hundred million Americans will have developed the neglected south, repeopled the abandoned farms of the eastern and middle states, and will be eating all the food they raise, instead of, as now, discounting the future of their fields by feeding it to foreigners for present cash.

Mr. Mackay is under the stimulus of victory. The Manchester (England) paper which said she used to be a washerwoman, and which was sued for libel, made any apology, and said she wasn't a washerwoman in the mines when John W. Mackay married her. But this doesn't alter the fact Mrs. Mackay was once a very poor woman, the wife of a poor cobbler in Nevada, that she used to wash her husband's clothes, and did it well as a faithful wife should.

It may be added that Mrs. John W. Mackay was a wiser woman than she is now.

The kiss of the ancient copperhead and of the old slave holder will soon be heard in the land. The president has proposed that a portion of our citizens shall no longer be deprived of their political and civil rights—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

There is nothing that makes a democrat madder than the republican effort to secure honest elections in the south. An honest ballot is anti-democratic.

Colonel Robert G. Ingerson, who is to deliver the annual address before the New York state bar association January 13 next, now announces as his subject "Crimes Against Criminals," instead of "The Imperfections of Common Law."

As heretofore announced, the colonel will do well on that subject. He has a warm side for the unfortunate criminal.

Another English syndicate with one hundred million dollars capital, is coming to this country to gobble up some enterprises. How kindly do these English capitalists take a protected country!

The government at Washington main

tained it self-respect by not paying any official attention to the death of Jefferson Davis.

It is the south will only bury the spirit of the lost cause with the remains of Jefferson Davis, it will be uncommonly kind to itself.

## CREAM OF THE NEWS.

HANCOCK'S minister to the United States has arrived at New York.

WILLIAM H. W. WESTERSON of New York has been appointed United States commercial agent at Chatham, Ont.

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A HOPEFUL SIGN OF THE TIMES.

It was Professor Swing who said in a recent sermon that "this country is making a new Catholicism as truly as it is making a new kind of Calvinism," and that "it needs one as much as it does the other." In the sermon he shows how the citizen becomes a thinker, and how human progress has kept onward, and the difference between the old days and the new, is thus stated:

The period that has burned Bruno has passed away. And it must be remembered that the times that burned Bruno were not Roman Catholic times only, but they were also Protestant days, and that Bruno would not have been slain at Rome if Servetus had not been burned at Geneva fifty years before. Rome slew the man who did not believe in converts and monasteries. Calvin condemned Servetus for not believing that Christ was the creator of the universe. Thus all through those black centuries the Romans did nothing that was *su generis*, but only that which the Protestants did or did not do.

Ex President of Cornell University, Dr. White, has recently published the history of the structure of the old church toward witches and "possession" by evil spirits. If one party was in that matter more horrible than the other it was the Protestant party. But the infamy stands rather equitably divided, and priest and preacher, Roman and Protestant city stand side by side in putting to death persons who seemed possessed of an evil spirit. When a good man like Miron, expressed his opinion that there was not such thing as a witch, his own members of clergy, and an declared their bush to be witches. The murders of Servetus and Bruno were only ordinary events in those times and they were made such by the inanity of Protestant and Roman opinion.

One of the great leaders of the new spirit of the Catholic church in this country is Cardinal Gibbons. He stands for all that is progressive in American Catholicism. He is a happy illustration of the scriptural saying that the humble shall be exalted. He was born of humble parents, and in early life was a poor grocer's errand boy, but now he is the prince of a great church, "in whose presence the proudest Roman nobles must stand in respectful reverence." This great divine is doing much for American Catholicism and human progress. He is the greatest Catholic mind on this continent. He is so great that when this man was only a bishop, and was called to a universal council at Rome to vote whether the pope should be deemed infallible, he at the early age of 35 years, "possessed the American wisdom and courage that could send in a negative vote. And that negative vote was cast before the Pope had been de-throned by Victor Emmanuel. Bishop Gibbons voted No because he lived in a land that knew there was no infallibility upon earth."

Bishop Gibbons' wisdom and courage marched onward, and to use the language of Professor Swing—

In the twenty years that have passed by, since the bishop has become a cardinal, but the higher office has not made him forget it. The recensions and erasures of the old church for the recent volume the cardinal says: "I abhor and denounce every species of persecution, of which the Spanish Inquisition may have been guilty." And regarding the massacre of St. Bartholomew he says: "I have no words strong enough to express my detestation of that inhuman slaughter."

It is a hopeful sign of the times when so great a church prince as Cardinal Gibbons will take this advanced ground and firmly hold it. It is no less a hopeful sign of the times when so great a theologian as Lyman Abbott, full of the spirit and of grace, has the wisdom and courage to preach a theology that is in harmony with the progress of Christian civilization, and which does not partake of the spirit of the old protestantism.

## STRENGTHENING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The portion of Senator Farwell on the question of repealing the civil service act, is certainly made unpleasant by the admirable tone of the president's message in regard to that law. It has been suggested that if a movement to repeal the law should fail, there will be an attempt made to defeat an appropriation of money for the support of the civil service commission. Nearly a year ago now, a motion was made in the house of representatives, to strike from the appropriation bill the salaries of the three commissioners, which in effect, if carried, would have removed them from service. But in all the houses there were but twenty-five votes for the motion, and it to the honor of the republicans said that not one of them was a republican. So if Mr. Farwell thinks he will have any sort of following in his effort to carry a repealing bill through the senate, he will be disappointed. The vote in the house last year was indicative of the congressional sentiment on the subject of discontinuing the civil service commission, at that time, and certainly that sentiment has not changed in 1889.

President Harrison is wise in his suggestion on civil service reform. The present law under the administration of Mr. Cleveland, was a humbug. It never did amount to very much under its best administration by the republicans, but it was better than nothing; but under Cleveland it was worse than nothing. What congress should do if it does anything, is to broaden the scope of the law, make it more practical,

more commanding in its respect, and more effective in its working. To do this, will require more money and more judicious legislation. Last year the appropriation was \$34,000, and this congress is asked to make it \$53,000, as the number of persons to be examined constantly increasing, and consequently the expenses of the commission increase accordingly. Inasmuch as the civil service law is one of the cardinal principles of the republican party, the republican congress should be wise in its legislation effecting the commission.

## A COLD GOOD-BYE.

The defalcation of Mr. Silcott, cashier for the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, is rather a chilling good-bye of the democratic authority of that body. But it is one of these misfortunes that will happen in the best regulated bodies and corporations, and therefore the democratic majority cannot be held responsible, although Silcott was a man of their choice, or rather of Mr. Leedon's choice, in whom he had implicit confidence.

The democratic members deeply regret, of course, that one of their employes should make a bad ending of their control of the house of representatives. It is a sore scandal, indeed, on their party, but in this case, as in all other such cases, the republicans are magnanimous enough to hold no grudge or bitter feelings against the departing democratic majority. A good many members have lost seriously by this defalcation—democrats as well as republicans. It comes hard at this season of the year, as Major Butterworth puts it, "because Christmas is so near, and it is to be provided for."

The dishonesty of Silcott now satisfies the members of the house that the method of keeping their salaries in the hands of an irresponsible cashier of the sergeant-at-arms, is a poor one. There does not seem to be any business about it; and it is very likely that hereafter a change for the better will be made.

The Manitowoc Pilot wishes that some one would get hold of the editor of the Oshkosh Times and teach him the alphabet of common sense, so that he could discuss the Bennett law intelligently. Guess it would be pretty hard work to do such a thing as that. When a democratic paper wants to throw partisan hate in discussing a question of the importance of the Bennett law, intelligence would bother him, and therefore he would rather not be numbered in that way. But the Pilot, which, while maintaining its partisanship on chief political questions, discuss with intelligence and patriotism, the Bennett law, and says, in answer to the Oshkosh Times: "In referring to the case instanced by Governor Horan of a German boy, who had been educated in the common schools, winning a cadetship in a competitive examination, in which some of the contestants were college graduates, the Times asks if this is not proof that the Bennett law is unnecessary. Would he be successful if he was not educated in English? It is such training as this boy received that the Bennett law wants to give to all."

According to Secretary Noble's report, there are about 250,000 Indians in the United States, and they occupy or have control of about 116,680,106 acres of land. That means on an average 460 acres—a pretty good-sized farm—for every man, woman and child in the Indian tribes. Mr. Vilas once called the Indians "troglodytes of barbarism," which means one dwelling in a subterranean cave, and applied by the Indians to certain tribes living on the Nile. "Under our system these troglodytes seem to be better off than a good many white men who have votes and who work hard for a living. We can hardly expect the Indians to hanker after civilization when being uncivilized is so greatly to their material advantage."



## THE GAZETTE.

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF DAILY AND WEEKLY 8,500.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Call and see our display before you select a holiday present.

STEARN &amp; BAKER.

Fine ladies' Dongola kid shoes at \$1.50, M. SAMUELS.

## CHRISTMAS TREE HOLDER.

Mr. Walter Helms has in stock; a new and very convenient little invention for holiday Christmas trees. It holds the tree solid without nailing to the floor. Call and see it.

Manicure scissors at Wheeck's; crumb brushes and trays, cut water bottles, cellars; sugar, salt and pepper shakers, condiment sets, finger bowls, tooth pick holders.

Boys and girls go to Hauchett &amp; Sheldon's if you want to see the finest and best assortment of skates ever received in this city, which are being sold at prices lower than ever before offered. Ladies skates of the latest and best patterns in all sizes.

If you will consult the clairvoyant physician and business medium, she will give you correct information upon every subject. Permanent location, Central House parlors. Office hours 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

A nice line of slippers for the holidays. Call and see. M. SAMUELS.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, at 111 South Main street.

Burns &amp; Boland are offering the greatest bargains in cloaks of any house in the city.

New store, new goods and prices right at Grubb Bros.'

If you want the most stylish cloak in the city for the least money, go to Burns &amp; Boland's.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—You will find our stock of wool boots and overs complete, and our prices will be as heretofore, always the lowest.

BROWN BROS.

T. J. Zeigler advertises a fire sale without the fire. He is selling clothing at bargains just the same.

Have you seen the 5A five mile horse blanket? If not, why not? If you have a horse, you need one.

CLOAKS—We show them by the car load. ARCHIE REID.

Headquarters for all the latest novelties in fancy work, wedding and holiday presents, for plain and fancy yarns, the most complete line of toys in the city are at Spoon &amp; Snyder's.

No such a stock of cloaks in the north-west as we are now showing.

ARCHIE REID.

Underwear, hosey and gloves go at astonishing low prices at Burns &amp; Boland's.

Fine Malaga grapes, Florida oranges and Dishes; cluster raisins at Grubb Bros.

We are determined to close out our entire line of cloaks this season, and will make prices from now on that will do it. BURNS &amp; BOLAND.

There is nothing more appropriate for a Christmas present than a nice dress; and in order to give everyone a chance to buy one, we have made a great cut on all kinds of dress goods, silk, pluses and velvets, at Burns &amp; Boland's.

Car choice Michigan apples at Grubb Bros., \$2.75 per barrel.

POLICE! POLICE! Compare the genuine Douglas police shoes with some of the imitations on the market and convince yourself which is the best. All we ask is a trial and we will leave the decision with you.

BROWN BROS., Agents.

All groceries cheapest in the city at W. T. Vankirk's, 18 Main street.

DON'T BELIEVE IT when our credit competitor tells you that 25 cent rubbers are worthless; try a pair of our twenty-five centers and if they do not prove good wearers, we will refund the price paid. We are trying to convince you that it pays to trade at a cash store. We have Misses and child's heel and spring at same price. BROWN BROS.

1889 nuts of all kinds at Grubb Bros., a nut cracker and pick with every purchase.

The usual great holiday sale has commenced at Sutherland's bookstore.

Fine furs at J. M. Bostwick &amp; Sons'.

Huy's Pectoral Mucilage, 35 cents, at Stearns &amp; Baker's.

A celluloid brush, comb and mirror in a plush case for \$1.25 at Stearns &amp; Baker's.

Push comb and brush cases cheaper than ever offered, at Stearns &amp; Baker's.

Imported jams, jellies and preserves 20 and 25 cents at Denniston's.

Hygenic tooth powder, the very best, at Stearns &amp; Baker's.

See holiday display at Stearns &amp; Baker's.

Children's blackboards at Sutherland's bookstore.

HARD TIMES PRICES.

Wood all sawed twice and split. Hard maple, \$7.25; second growth oak, \$6.00; poplar, \$5.00; pine slabs, \$5.00 per cord. Best Lehigh and Scranton hard coal at prices that always sell. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

DAVID K. JEFFRIES.

Telephone 62. East side customers leave orders at Myers' grocery.

For KENT—No. 127 Madison street, good house with water, gas and modern improvements. A good barn on the premises. FRANK DANO, 58 Jackson street.

House with barn to let; also house without barn. J. W. NASH.

Ticket can be had at the drugstores, at King &amp; Shelly's, Archie Reid's, and A. McGregor's music store.

The greatest line of cloaks in the country is one we show. ARCHIE REID.

The Union Pacific's new line of cloaks in the country is one we show. ARCHIE REID.

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